

POWER TRUST, SAYS PINCHOT

Chief Forester Declares a Combine of Capitalists is Forming to Control Water Sites.

ADDRESSES IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Federal Official Cheered by Delegates to Spokane Convention.

METHODS OF THE MONOPO.

Lobbyists at Every Session of Congress Work to Tear Down Bars.

ROCKEFELLER AS AN EXAMPL.

Secretary McGee Says Oil King is Greatest Conservator of Natural Resources and Praises His Methods.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 10.—Gifford Pinchot evidently found out where he stands at the National Irrigation congress today, when the LMR delegates in the big armory gave him an ovation lasting fully five minutes and winding up with a burst of three cheers. This was the wildest reception yet accorded a speaker before the congress.

Mr. Pinchot directly charged that there is a water power trust in process of formation. "Not only this," said he, "but this water power trust does not have any hesitancy about appearing before this congress in the persons of its attorneys and thus seeks to break down the last remaining opposition to the ownership of all the power in the country."

Mr. Pinchot named one power corporation which he charged is after the control of water power. He paid a tribute to the Roosevelt policies and brought another storm of cheers by saying that the Taft administration is irrevocably pledged to the support of those policies.

He went immediately into his subject, giving, as he announced it, a stewardship of his doings for the last year.

He was preceded by T. J. Allen of the forestry service, who demanded that if the west is to preserve its forests there must be state laws and men to enforce them.

This speech was heartily seconded by Mr. Pinchot, who in furthering this sentiment paid a strong tribute to former President Roosevelt. Mr. Pinchot's speech in part was as follows:

Trust Absorbs Water Sites. "There could be no better illustration of the eager, rapid, unwarred absorption by capital of the rights which belong to all the people than the water power trust, not yet formed but in rapid process of formation. This statement is true, but not unchallenged. We are met at every turn by the indignant denial of the water power interests. They tell us that there is no community of interest among them, and yet they appear year after year at these congresses, and they are here to remove your influence to help them remove the few remaining obstacles to their perpetual and complete absorption of the remaining water powers. They tell us it is as significant as the general Electric interests are acquiring great groups of water powers in various parts of the United States, and dominating the power market in the region of each group. And whoever dominates power, dominates all industry. Have you ever seen a few drops of oil scattered on the water spreading until they formed a continuous film, which put an end at once to all agitation of the surface. The time for us to agitate this question is now, before the separate circles of central control spread into the uniform, unbroken, nation-wide covering of a single gigantic trust. There will be little chance for mere agitation after that. No man at all familiar with the situation can doubt that the time for effective protest is now. We do not use it to protect ourselves now, we may be very sure that the trust will hereafter small consideration to the welfare of the average citizen when in conflict with its own.

"The man who really counts is the plain American citizen. This is the man for whom the Roosevelt policies were created, and his welfare is the end to which the Roosevelt policies lead. As a nation we are fortunate at this time in this fact above all others, that the great man who gave his name to these policies has for his successor another great president whose administration is most solemnly pledged to the support of them."

Rockefeller a Great Conservator. John D. Rockefeller as a philanthropist and as an example for the nation to copy was held up to the consideration of the National Irrigation congress today by W. J. McGee, secretary of the Inland Waterways commission of Washington.

Dr. McGee frankly said he admired Mr. Rockefeller. He regarded the Standard Oil magnate as a man among millions and saw no reason why a million other men could not be as successful as he, who so well conserves national resources.

Waterways on Pacific Coast. J. N. Teal appealed for enlargement of the scope of waterways on the Pacific coast. He pointed out the possibility of making navigable the Columbia river for a distance of 150 miles by applying the use of a single waterway to the work. He declared that river transportation is the greatest of automatic rate adjusters.

In part, he said: "Those who look on money appropriated for rivers and harbors as a useless expenditure know nothing of the economics of transportation.

"Who has forgotten the so-called car shortage of two years ago, when business was paralyzed because there could be no

(Continued on Second Page.)

Thompson Has Papers in the Omaha Case

Governor Refers the Protest of the Anti-Saloon League to the Attorney General.

NEW STORY OF SUTTON'S DEATH

Sergeant Arthur Todd, in an Interview, Says He Saw the Lieutenant Shot.

RUNNING AWAY FROM SLAYERS

Says Shots Were Fired by Lieutenants Osterman and Adams.

HE HEARS CALL TO HALT

Sutton Keeps on Running and Four Flashes of Gun Follow.

MRS. PARKER'S MEMORY GOOD

Lieutenant Sutton's Sister Recounts Interview with Adams, and His Attorney Pears to Cross-Examine.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—In an interview in the Boston Post, attributed to Sergeant Arthur Todd of the United States Marine Corps, and made public today, it is stated that if he should be called in the investigation of the death of Lieutenant James Sutton his testimony would be exactly opposite to that given by Sutton's fellow officers.

Sergeant Todd, who has been on range duty at Wakefield, left early today for Annapolis to describe the shooting. Sergeant Todd says: "I was corporal of the guard on the night Lieutenant Sutton was shot, and from the place where I was standing I saw a figure about 200 feet away.

"I saw Lieutenants Adams and Osterman and recognized them. They were nearer me. The man who was in shirt sleeves started to run and I heard a voice cry: 'Stop running! You're under arrest.'

"The man ran on and once more I heard the same voice cry out loudly: 'Stop running or I'll shoot.' "The man paid no attention and ran on, and then the next moment I saw a flash and heard a revolver report. There were three other shots, and the man who was running dropped.

"I ran over to him and bent over. It was Lieutenant Sutton. I saw a hole in the man's forehead where there was a ragged entrance and a hole back of the left ear where the bullet came out clean.

Lieutenant Roelker, who has been so often mentioned in the case, came into the guard room where there was, a short time before the shooting. He was with a private named Richardson, and they had a drink together. At the time of the shooting he was not anywhere in sight.

"The next morning an enlisted man found a revolver on the ball field, which was not the regular service revolver, but a .32 calibre affair."

Bullet That Killed Sutton. Todd said at one time in the conversation that he himself had the bullet that killed Sutton, but later stated that some one else had taken it. He refused to state finally whether he knew where the bullet was or not.

"Just after the shooting, when I returned to the guard room, Roelker came in all out of breath and greatly excited. He said: 'My God, Archie, I think I've been shot.' "I laughed at him at first, but he was so earnest about it that I felt in his left hand outside pocket just over his heart. There was a dull regulation book there and a bullet had become mushroomed in the page.

Roelker was very much excited when I pulled out the book and showed him the bullet and the way in which his life had been saved. He stripped down to his skin and there was a reddish tinge just over his heart, showing just where the bullet would have gone had the book not intervened.

Roelker and I talked the matter over, and we agreed that he must have run into the fire of the regulars, one of which had killed Sutton. There were four shots that I heard in all and one of them, I am convinced, struck Roelker.

"I have wondered more than once why I have not been called to go before the court of inquiry and tell what I know."

Mrs. Parker's Memory Good. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, whose testimony has been looked forward to as of surpassing interest in the investigation of the death on October 13, 1907, of her brother, Lieutenant James N. Sutton, Jr., United States Marine Corps, was the center of attraction at the session of the court of inquiry today. She took the stand smilingly, was a willing witness and demonstrated clearly that her memory of her interview with Lieutenant Adams shortly after her brother's death was much better than was Lieutenant Adams' recollection on the same point. In his testimony as to what was said during the six-hour interview, the words, "I do not remember," frequently occurred.

Mrs. Parker was positive in her statements as to what was said and done. It was notable from her testimony that whether or not Adams and Sutton were together, Adams and Mrs. Parker parted.

How Did Perach Know? The foregoing features of the case seem to be plain enough, but behind them is the mystery of how Perach knew where M. J. Joyce representing F. Augustus Heinz, placed the securities. It is considered confidential by the district attorney's office that Perach had his desk room in the office of W. L. Clark, a note broker, who first directed Mr. Joyce to the Windsor Trust company for the purpose of obtaining the loan.

While there is nothing to indicate that the bank is criminally responsible in any way, Mr. Joyce says that it was stipulated

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Two Miss Bessie Browns and One Money Order in Mixup

Bessie Brown of Lemars, Ia., and Bessie Brown of Clarinda, Ia., were visiting Omaha friends. It was about the time, a day or two ago, that the two Bessies were to return home.

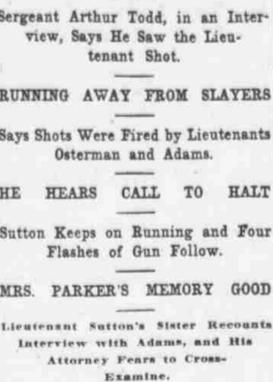
Bessie Brown of Lemars received a letter from Clarinda, enclosing a money order for \$7 from Charles Brown. The letter was couched in endearing terms and called her "Dear Bessie." But Bessie of Lemars did not care about that. She was most interested in the \$7 money order, which looked good to her, so she endorsed it and got the \$7.

In the meanwhile Bessie Brown of Clarinda, who had been expecting \$7 to help pay her fare back to Clarinda, did not get it, so she started inquiries at the postoffice. Bessie Brown of Lemars was sent for to explain and both of the Bessies met Tuesday at the postoffice.

Postmaster Thomas acted as Solomon in the case and sought to unravel it. Bessie Brown of Lemars confessed clearly that she knew a Charles Brown of Clarinda, who

might address her as "Dear Bessie," and that it was more than likely that he had sent her the money order.

The Donkey—I guess this old pasture is good enough for me



From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TALE OF TANGLED FINANCE

Young Note Broker Swindles F. Augustus Heinz Out of \$40,000.

MEN HIGHER UP IMPLICATED

Stocks Pledged for Loan Are Obtained from Trust Company and Sold on Curb Market at Profit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Donald L. Perach, an ambitious young financier, whose offices constituted merely desk room in a downtown note broker's office, is in the Tombs tonight in default of \$50,000 bail, and thereby hangs a tale of tangled finance through which somebody in Wall Street nipped F. Augustus Heinz, the one-time copper king, for \$40,000.

Perach is specifically charged with the larceny of \$40,000, a profit obtained by the sale of 15,000 shares of Ohio Copper Company and 4,000 shares of Davis-Daly Copper common, which an agent for Heinz placed with the Windsor Trust company of this city as security for a loan of \$50,000.

In some manner, as yet unexplained, the stock was not held by the bank, but was turned over to a clerk acting for Perach and at the latter's orders thrown on the curb market and sold for approximately \$30,000. How Perach obtained the capital to carry through the deal and why the stock was relinquished by the trust company are points yet to be cleared.

Men Higher Up. After his arrest, the afternoon Perach intimated that there were men "higher up" in the transaction, but he refused to say more, upon the advice of counsel. He was arraigned late this afternoon before a magistrate and, after unsuccessful efforts of his lawyers to have bail reduced to \$25,000, was committed to the Tombs, although his counsel later produced a writ of habeas corpus returnable tomorrow.

His examination was set for Friday. Perach was arrested on statements made by John Sherwood, another note broker, who was called to the district attorney's office this morning. He said that at Perach's request he procured the securities from the trust company after having obtained the \$50,000 for the purpose from L. J. Fields & Co., dealers in curb stocks. He thought the transaction entirely legitimate and was ready to act for a percentage. He exhibited orders from Perach to redeem the securities and to put them on the market. Three hundred dollars was paid to Fields & Co. for the use of the money. T. J. Fields of the firm maintains that their part in the affair was a regular business transaction.

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Printers Aid Fight Against Nonunion Bars

Humorous Situation Develops at St. Joseph Over Fight Between Rival Bartenders' Organizations.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 10.—A lively fight in the International Typographical convention, which is holding its fifty-fifth annual session in St. Joseph, was precipitated today over the seating of Charles Carroll as a delegate from Providence, R. I. A protest had been filed by John F. Lennon, who alleged that the election of Carroll was irregular. The opposition to Carroll was taken up by Delegate Alexander Maclean of Waterbury, Conn., and E. W. Gamble of New York. Carroll was seated.

A somewhat humorous situation arose when James H. Anderson of Kansas City, an international organizer of the Bartenders' union, appeared before the convention and asked that no saloon not hearing the international union cards be patronized. St. Joseph has two bartenders' union, one of which has seceded from the international and started an organization of its own. This is true of no other city. It was against the secessionists that the efforts of Anderson were directed. The printers decided to stick to the international bartenders. The bar in the Metropolitan hotel, headquarters for the delegates, is presided over by the secessionists, and as a result is receiving no patronage from the printers. Anderson also appealed to the Typographical union to fight the prohibition movement throughout the country.

The Women's Auxiliary to the International Typographical union is also in session here. Mrs. Gilbert H. Jones, president of No. 41 of Chicago, which recently had its charter revoked, is fighting for reinstatement. If she cannot obtain this in the auxiliary she declares she will take the fight to the floor of the main convention.

Nominations for the next place of meeting will be made tomorrow morning and the selection Thursday morning. There are three candidates, Atlanta, Salt Lake City and Minneapolis, with the last named city apparently in the lead.

DINUZZO'S LICENSE TAKEN

Fire and Police Board Stops His Sale of Liquors.

COURSE OF BOARD DEFENDED

Commissioner Wappick Refers to Attack from Epworth League and Anti-Saloon League as Intended to Influence Action.

The Board of Fire and Police commissioners last night revoked the liquor license of Frank Dinuzzo, who has been conducting a saloon at Twelfth and Dodge streets, and ordered the chief of police to see that no more liquor is sold at that place.

Dinuzzo was accused in police court of violating the daylight saloon law by selling liquor after 6 o'clock on the night of July 10. He was fined \$100 and costs and the case was appealed to the district court where it is still pending.

The action of the board last night was taken upon the advice of the city attorney, Frank Dinuzzo, who has been conducting a saloon at Twelfth and Dodge streets, and ordered the chief of police to see that no more liquor is sold at that place.

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Affairs at Stockholm Are Becoming Normal

There was a stormy meeting today of the railway telegraphy and telephone employees concerning the strike, but its result is being kept secret. The financial weakness of the strikers unions make the success of the present movement problematical.

There has been a big demonstration of 20,000 strikers at Gothenburg. In this city the labor leaders control all the vehicles. Physicians requiring an ambulance to remove a patient to a hospital are referred by the police to labor headquarters.

Little Progress Made in Effort to Settle Traction Wage Trouble.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Peace Negotiations in the street railway situation in this city dragged today. Only one conference was held between the union men and the officials of the companies and this resulted in nothing more than a postponement of the final issue. Nothing has arisen so far to indicate other than an amicable settlement.

LABOR TROUBLE IN NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINES INCREASED BY NEW WALKOUT.

SPRING HILL, N. S., Aug. 10.—The labor trouble in the coal mines of this province were further increased today when about 2,000 employes of the Cumberland Railway and Coal company went on strike at the mines of the company here, following the refusal of their employers to accede to their demands, principally, the recognition of the union.

Ten Burned to Death in Hotel at Vernon, B. C.

SIXTY PERSONS WERE IN THE BUILDING WHICH WAS DESTROYED WITHIN FEW MINUTES.

VERNON, B. C., Aug. 10.—Ten lives were lost here today in a fire which destroyed the Okanagan hotel. The flames were discovered about 2 a. m., and so suddenly did they sweep through the building that when the firemen arrived the stairways were burning and scarcely had a stream of water been turned on the blaze before the entire building was aflame.

Most of the sixty guests escaped but some were unable to get out of their rooms. The dead were all western people. There were many heroic rescues. A man named Hocking lost his life in the attempt to save the life of one of the servants after he had saved the life of a daughter of Julius Sigalote, one of the proprietors. The fireman abandoned attempts to save the hotel and after carrying many guests through the windows they turned their attention to adjoining buildings, for the fire threatened the entire business portion of the town.

When daylight came the work of searching the ruins for the dead began and all the bodies were recovered. Several were seriously injured and were removed to hospitals.

The loss on the hotel is \$25,000. Several other buildings were damaged.

Gold Discoverer Dies in Poverty

BOB WOMACK, WHO "FOUND" CRIPPLE CREEK, PASSES AWAY AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., August 10.—"Bob" (Robert) Womack, famous as the discoverer of Cripple Creek, died here today, aged 61 years. Womack never profited by his great discovery and died in comparative poverty.

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COURT UPHOLDS CLOSING LAW

Daylight Measure Declared Valid by Judge Sutton in Overruling Dinuzzo Demurrer.

SAYS STATUTE CONSTITUTIONAL

Amendment Germane to Provision of Law Aimed At.

POLICE BOARD NOT PREJUDICED

Question of License Revoking Not Involved in Decision.

BOTH CONTENTIONS DEFEATED

Act Properly Titled, Says Court, and Does Not Interfere with or Modify Power of Board of Police Commissioners.

The 8 o'clock closing law has been declared constitutional by Judge Sutton of the district court.

The demurrer entered by the attorneys for Frank Dinuzzo, on trial for violating the law, was overruled and his case will be tried immediately. The demurrer entered by Weaver & Giller was on the contention that the law was not properly titled and not properly phrased according to the state constitution, but both contentions were disagreed with by the court.

In order to expedite the matter for the benefit of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners Judge Sutton did not prepare a written decision.

"It is the duty of the legislature to decide whether or not a law is good or bad and whether or not it is for the good of the people," he said. "It is the court's duty to declare it unconstitutional, but only when it is fundamentally contrary to some provision of the written law.

"We have two questions in this case. The law in question is titled as an amendment to section 14 of chapter 50, which deals with the regulation of the sale of liquor on election and primary days and on Sunday. The contention first made is that, although it purports to be amendatory to this section it is in fact not at all germane to it.

"The court holds that the section it deals with the question of at what time liquor may or may not be sold and on that belief holds that the amendment is germane to it and does not violate the section of the constitution which holds that an amendment must agree exactly in substance with the original act.

"The second contention is that the law in question is in fact an amendment to section 25, although it does not repeal or amend it in the text or title. Section 25 deals with the powers of excise and fire and police boards to regulate the sale of liquor. But it must be noted that the boards can regulate the sale of liquor only in accordance with the regulating laws of the state. Consequently a new law regarding that regulation does not in any way interfere with or change the powers of the board.

"The court believes that the law in question is not in any way prejudicial to the question as to whether or not the fire and police board must revoke the license of the dealers charged with violating the law, nor would the court intimate what its opinion would be if the action of the board were in question."

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